

THE PHILIPPINES IN THE SENATE

No Vote Reached on Declaratory Resolution.

TILLMAN AND LODGE SPEAK

The South Carolina Senator Declares That the Only Remedy Left of the Constitution is the Treaty Making Clause—A Characteristic Speech—Mr. Lodge Replies Briefly—Last Remnant of Disqualification.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—For two hours or more the Senate to-day had the resolution declaratory of a policy of this Government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached, and the resolution went finally to the calendar. In accordance with notice given last evening Mr. Tillman (Democrat, South Carolina) addressed the Senate upon the resolution, making a characteristic and picturesque argument.

Mr. Lodge (Republican, Mass.) followed with a strong reply to Mr. Tillman, in which he stated clearly and directly the conditions as they confronted the United States in the Philippines.

MR. TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Tillman said, in opening, that he had listened to the debate upon the treaty with interest, but without taking part in it. He had contented himself with occasional little forays and with indulging in a little guerrilla warfare.

"The first thing that strikes me," said he, "in the reading of this resolution, is its absolute uselessness and its cold-blooded purpose—its simple declaration of purpose to buy and sell the people of the Philippines for our own interests and to disregard their interests. If I mistake not, the trend of events, the ratification of the treaty promises to bring disaster to the party responsible for it."

A FUNNY SITUATION.

"If it was right," said he, in discussing the changes of votes on ratification, "to defeat the treaty on Saturday, it was right to defeat it yesterday." He said that never in his legislative experience had he heard so many speeches against a proposition followed by so many votes in favor of the proposition. To his mind it indicated that certain Senators had yielded to pressure.

FRAGMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Concerning the constitution, he declared that the only scientific now left of it was that which required that a treaty could only be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The ratification of the treaty, he said, had determined that fact that in law the Filipinos were rebels against the United States. If they fired on our flag they would be regarded as rebels. That was the way the world saw it. However the trouble in the Philippines might terminate, the Filipinos would be regarded as patriots who were fighting for their liberty just as much as were the American revolutionists.

"If any resolution is passed here we ought to pass one bringing peace to the Philippines, not disaster."

THE SITUATION.

"The question now is: Are we to take the place of Spain as task-masters and tyrants?" Turning to Mr. Lodge,

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who was listening to the speech, Mr. Tillman inquired if the situation in the Philippines was not unique—was not unduplicated anywhere in history?

"I think," replied Mr. Lodge, "that that situation is unique in this, that the people to whom we have taken liberty and freedom have turned upon us."

Mr. Tillman declared that the situation in the Philippines was similar to that which confronted Great Britain in the Transvaal, and after reviewing England's trouble in South Africa, said that we wanted nothing in those islands except the power to control their foreign policy.

"Of course," he continued, "we can send tens of thousands of troops to the Philippines, and as the Senator from Montana (Carter) said the other day, we can shoot those people to death; but ought we to do it? Is it honorable for us to do it?"

KLIPING'S LATEST POEM.

Mr. Tillman then read some verses from Klipping's latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," which he regarded as exactly fitted to our case. "Every man in this chamber but five," said he, "who has had to do with the colored race voted against the treaty. We of the South have borne 'the white man's burden.' It was handed down to us by your father and mine and it clings to us like the shirt of Nessus."

He maintained that we did not want to incorporate into our citizenship the mongrel population of the Philippines and inaugurate another race struggle in the United States.

"There are two cities in the Pacific," said Mr. Tillman, "over which our flag breaks to the breeze. Over the one it is a harbinger of peace, good will, peace, prosperity and liberty."

MR. LODGE REPLIES BRIEFLY.

The debate for the day on the McEnery resolution was concluded by Mr. Lodge in a brief speech in the course of which he stated some of the facts relating to the insurrection in the Philippines against Spain and the part Aguinaldo took in it.

Further along Mr. Lodge, speaking of the restraints placed upon the American forces in the Philippines, said:

"Stringent orders have gone from the President to General Otis and Admiral Dewey to exercise the greatest care in their treatment of the Filipinos and not to use force unless it is absolutely necessary. A fortnight ago General Otis, in accordance with orders received from the administration, actually informed Aguinaldo that he had no intention of making an attack upon the Filipino troops."

Mr. Lodge concluded by reiterating his statement that it was his belief that the Filipinos had made a preconcerted and pre-arranged attack upon our troops at Manila for the purpose of influencing action upon the treaty.

MR. TILLMAN AGAIN.

Mr. Tillman secured the floor again to read a paragraph from Major Bell's report on the condition of the Filipino insurgents, and concluded with the declaration that the peace commissioners had gone to Paris with the purpose of buying the Philippines and that it was the purpose of the administration authorities to kill the Filipinos like sheep.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but not completed.

At 5:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

THE LAST REMNANT.

Washington, Feb. 7.—By unanimous vote the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"That the sections of the revised statutes, which disqualify persons otherwise qualified from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States who have taken up arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States be repealed, and that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the Government of the United States on account of participation in the civil war of 1861 to 1865."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—To-day and tomorrow were set aside for the consideration of public building bills. The committee had reported 75 bills for buildings in 35 States, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of \$11,060,910. Little or no opposition developed to-day, and bills were favorably acted upon almost as rapidly as they could be read. There was, however, more or less good natured chaffing throughout the session. As a result forty bills carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating \$11,364,000, had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment was reached.

Among the bills passed were the following: Newport News, Va., \$75,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., \$50,000; Bluefield, W. Va., \$50,000; Brunswick, Ga., \$50,000; Beaumont, Texas, \$75,000.

At 5:20 p. m. the House adjourned.

SPAIN WILL APPROVE TREATY.

Madrid, Feb. 7.—The Premier, Senor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying he will immediately submit to the Queen Regent a decree convokeing the Cortes, and that he expects to have a majority of thirty favorable to the approval of the treaty of peace with the United States.

THE FISTIC ARENA.

THE OMAHA KID DEFEATS SOLLY SMITH.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 7.—Oscar Gardner, the Omaha Kid, defeated Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, very easily in six rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club to-night. Smith was unsteady on his feet from the opening round and was undoubtedly "foul," and many of the spectators took up the cry. The blow was on its way as Smith was going and could not be held back by Gardner, who had no intention of fouling. Referee White ruled that no foul had occurred and decided in favor of Gardner's favor. There was very little kicking over the verdict.

FLIGHT OF JUAN LUNA

Another Filipino Leaves Washington For Canada.

Agoncillo, Following in Footsteps of Carranza, Organizes Spy System and Shuts Up Like a Clam—Voice From London.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 7.—Juan Luna, a member of the Filipino Junta, took flight this forenoon, leaving on the 11 o'clock train for New York. This leaves Lopez and his sick associate, Lasoda, the only Philippine representatives here.

TAKES TRAIN FOR CANADA.

New York, Feb. 7.—Juan Luna, private secretary of Secretary Lopez, of the Filipino Junta in Washington, passed through this city this afternoon on his way to join Felipe Agoncillo, in Montreal.

Senor Luna refused to say anything regarding the situation at Manila.

Later he said:

"Of course our position is a delicate one under the circumstances, and naturally causes some embarrassment. I do not bear important dispatches for Agoncillo, and we have not heard from him in Washington since he left that city. We all hope that there will be no trouble, and that an amicable settlement will be made satisfactory to all."

Senor Luna went directly to the Grand Central station and took the 6:25 train for Montreal.

AGONCILLO KEPT BUSY.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Agoncillo was kept busy to-day. He received about a score of telegrams from Paris and Hong Kong and spent some time with his secretary replying to them. He refused to discuss their contents.

Agoncillo is following in the footsteps of Carranza, and his Spanish spy system, and has now a little detective force of his own. The American secret service men, who have followed him and his secretary for some time, are now being followed and shadowed in return by two men in the employ of the little Filipino.

Senor Agoncillo has shut up like a clam. Yesterday he spoke freely, today he will not talk about anything to outsiders. The impression here is that if the United States Government desires to have Agoncillo leave Canada they have only to request Sir Wilfrid Laurier to have him go.

ADVICE FOR LONDON.

London, Feb. 7.—The president of the European Filipino Junta, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press to-day, said:

"It is perfectly clear that the unfortunate hostilities at Manila were occasioned by an attempt of the Nebraskans to find a pretext to obtain control of the Singapore waterworks. The Americans, for months, have endeavored fruitlessly to induce the Filipinos to withdraw from those works, as the latter fully recognized their immense strategic importance."

REFUGE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"As the Americans have captured the waterworks, the Filipinos will now have to retire to the mountains of San Mateo and Roso-Boso, which, as they are only an hour's distance, command the capital, and it will be impossible to dislodge them from there."

"The whole Filipino strength will now be devoted to the protection of the country outside of Manila, as Aguinaldo is aware that even if he captured the city, he could not hold it with American warships in the bay."

COTTON MOVEMENT.

ANALYSIS OF SECRETARY HESTER FOR PAST FIVE MONTHS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the five months of the season from September 1st to January 31st inclusive shows that compared with crop movement last year, Texas including Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 498,000 bales more, while other Gulf States which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 60,000 less.

At the Atlantic States, where Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show a decrease of 162,000. In other words, all of the States outside of Texas and Indian Territory have decreased 252,000 bales, against an increase for Texas and the Territory 498,000.

Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight by groups of States for the five months of the season as follows: Texas and Indian Territory, 3,019,562

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bales, an increase over last year of 497,968.

Other Gulf States, 2,619,753 bales, a decrease under last year of 190,119.

Atlantic States, 3,192,032 bales, a decrease under last year of 161,429.

Total crop in sight at the close of January, 8,831,347 bales, an increase over last year of 446,420.

The groups of States as above furnished show the total cotton crop of last year and of 1895—From Texas and Indian Territory last year, 3,075,000 bales, and in 1895, 3,276,000; other Gulf States, 2,774,536 last year.

Atlantic States, 4,351,000 bales last year, and 3,625,000 in 1895.

The total of the crop brought into sight to January 31st is reduced by 41,534 bales, amount of the Houston, minus correction, making total from September 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899, amount to 8,831,347 bales, instead of 8,872,881, as given out on the 2d instant.

Death of Bishop Williams.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 7.—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., ranking Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, died at the Episcopal residence in this city shortly before 6 o'clock to-night, 81 years of age. His death was sudden and unexpected. He had been attacked with the grip in a mild form about a week ago, but no fatal result was apprehended.

THE DYING PARSON.

Last Message to His Unfaithful flock—A Pathetic and Satirical Story as Told by Bob Burdette.

The pastor of a struggling church was lying in his bed, three months' arrears of salary was piling up his head; his couch was strewn with tradesmen's bills that pricked his heart like thorns, and nearly all life's common ills were gnawing him like horns.

The deacon sat beside him as the moments ticked away, and bent his head to catch the words the parson had to say.

"I never shall arise from this hard bed on which I lie; if my warfare is accomplished and it's time for me to die, take a message to the janitor before I pass away—tell him fires are for December and the windows are for May. Tell him when he lays the notices upon the pulpit's height, to shove them 'neath the cushion, far out of reach and sight. And when he hears the preacher's voice, in which he hears the preacher's voice, that is the time to shut the doors and rattle at the fire."

"And now the deacons—tell them, too, through all the busy week, to hang up their boots in the sun to hatch a Sunday squeak; with steel shod came to poke the man who comes to church to snore, and the boys who laugh in church to mop the vestry floor."

"There's another, too—the woman who talks the sermon through; tell her I do not mind her buzz—my listening days are few. Tell her to leave her mouth at home Sunday for a minute, and listen to a text, at least, without a whisper in it."

"And tell the board of trustees, not to deal with bitter tears, for I can't be any dearer than they have been for years. And tell half my congregation that I'm glad salvation's free; for that's the only chance for them between the desk and me."

"And a farewell to the choir. How the name my memory racks! If they could get up their voices as they do get up their backs! Why, the stars would join their music and the welkin would rejoice, while the happy congregation could not hear a single voice. But tell them I forgive them, and oh tell them that I said I wanted them to come and sing above me—when I'm dead."

His voice grew faint and hoarse, but he gave a laughing break, a kind of gurgling chuckle as a minister might make. But the deacon rose up slowly and sternly he looked down upon the parson's twinkling eyes with the most portentous frown. And he stilly said, "Good-morning," as he walked out in the fire, for the deacon was the leader of that amiable choir.

LIGHT FROM HIS CLUB.

A private policeman of Ludlow, Ky., William Fritz, has in actual use the very latest policeman's club. Astonishing as it may seem, the club consists of an electrical apparatus which furnishes a powerful search light. It is a weapon and lamp combined, and may be used with equal effect in either capacity. The construction is simple. A storage battery within the club, a push button at the handle end, where the thumb naturally rests, and a small but powerful electric lamp behind a thick bulls-eye at the tip of the club cover it all. The electric apparatus is so ingeniously devised that it is not injurious when a blow is struck with the club. The light is a powerful one, and on the darkest night makes objects easily visible at ten yards' distance. Fritz finds the search light useful, as he is watchman on a coal fleet.

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Cold, Damp Weather Aggravates the Disease.

Cold, damp and disagreeable weather is dreaded by those subject to Rheumatism, for the slightest change in the atmosphere or temperature is sure to increase their suffering. A great many who experience little difficulty from Rheumatism during the summer months are likely to believe themselves rid of the disease, but with the first cold, damp day their aches and pains return and they soon find themselves firmly in the grasp of their old enemy, who tortures them more than ever.

"Several years ago I was afflicted with what the doctors called Sciatic Rheumatism or Lumbago, suffering the most intense agony at times, and being confined to my bed about a year, although four of the best physicians (one of whom was my father) attended me during my illness. They could give me only temporary relief, and I think they tried about all of the remedies known to medical science, dosing me with strong medicines until my stomach got in such a condition that I could digest nothing, and neither myself nor friends had any hope of my recovery. I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and before finishing the first bottle, I found that I had the right remedy. I continued to

take it until it cured me perfectly. This was about nine years ago, and I have been in splendid health ever since.

"J. E. MANSON,

"Murfreesboro, Tenn."

If you have Rheumatism, why not throw aside remedies which have done you no good, and take one that will cure you? Disappointment never results from the use of Swift's Specific; it always cures Rheumatism, because it is a real blood remedy and goes down to the bottom of the trouble and forces it from the system. Every claim made for S. S. S. is based upon what it has already done—cures actually made—for many who were in just as bad condition as you, perhaps. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed.

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